

FOO

Three times to-day my *foot-loath* horse did flumble,
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FOO'THOLD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange, Fable 6.*

FOO'TING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In ascent, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. Foundation; basis; support; root.
Cloven stakes; and, wondrous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dr. d. Virg. Georg.*
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*
3. Place.
Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk.
I would outright you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man, *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your shrouds, within these brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*
5. Dance.
Make holiday: your rye-furrow hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakef. Temp.*
6. Steps; road; track.
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Like running we do, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon's H. VII.*
7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.
Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Carendon, b. viii.*
No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
8. State; condition; settlement.
Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*

FOO'TLICKER. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For a thy *footlicker*. *Shakef. Temp.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *man*.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh's History.*
2. A low menial servant in livery.
He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side.
Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
3. One who practises to walk or run.
FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.
The Irish archers espousing this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their humble *footman*-ship. *Hayward.*
Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footman*-ship. *L'Estr.*

FOO'TPACE. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pace*.]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

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you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Milton's Met. Liber i.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOO'TPATH. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

FOO'TPOST. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOO'TSTALL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *step*.]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.
Clear-fighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads. *Denham.*
A man shall never wait crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*
2. Token; mark; notice given.
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their kings,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roscommon.*

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flattery; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakef. King Lear.*

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Roscommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FO'PDODDLE. *n. f.* [from *fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FO'PPERV. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.
Let not the found of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guilefulness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakef. King Lear.*
2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

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Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear.
Their manners are so apish. *Shakef. King Lear.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.
With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the fly discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FO'PPLING. *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty *fop*; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *foppish*'s heart. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [from, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]

1. Because of.
That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakef. Henry VI. p. iii.*
Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length. *Shakef.*
For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered, of I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
An astrologer faith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The governor, falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left behind them. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victual. *Kneller.*
Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her.
Care not for frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prolog.*
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest for hoping.
Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God; and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*
Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*
I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*
Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*
A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*
The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addis.*
My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*
Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*
It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*
We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have for many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*
Your sermons would be less valuable, for want of time. *Swift.*
2. With respect to; with regard to.

FOR

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poetry was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakef.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakef. H. IV.*
It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 54.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I.
He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*
Our laws were for their matter foreign. *Hales.*
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Aen. b. xii.*
After death, we frights have just such matres
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*
Such little waifs, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Jun.*
Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Liad.*

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

In this sense it has often as before it.
As for Maramalus the general, they had no just cause to dislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Kneller.*

In the character of.
If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.
I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*
Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*
The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the postmill cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.
Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
The council-table and star-chamber held for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Carendon.*
Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those out critics much confide in;
Though meeter writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.
An ant is a wife creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Essay 24.*
He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his blood for some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*
Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying for, he celebrate. *Cowley.*
Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.
It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for mens health to be temperate. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addis. Spectator, No. 116.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.
We sailed from Peru, where we had continued for the space of one whole year, for China and Japan, taking with us victuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantic.*
As she was brought for England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*
We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addis.*